

The Eddy Current.

W. H. MULLANE, Publisher.
EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

Children have more need of models than of critics.

Root beer is not the root of all evil. There's hot water for another example.

An engaged girl is kissed a great deal more than a married woman, and she shows it.

The Yukon may be freezing up, but the fellow at the typewriter has to work in his shirt sleeves.

Go to Alaska, young man. Even if you find no gold you may find out that the Hering sea dispute is about and thus become important.

Mail. Handy's appointment to the United States commission to the Paris exposition is another vindication for the divided skirt school of facial hygiene.

A dispatch from Peshtigo, Wis., says: "Reports from the farming regions south and west of here indicate the almost total destruction of grasshoppers by parasites which began preying upon them about two weeks ago. In the grasshopper infested regions of this country myriads of them may be seen dead or lying clinging to the vegetation upon which they were feeding, not able to withstand the persistent attacks of little red insects which cling to them."

From British Columbia come accounts of a "Chinese cheap labor" scare. Canadian workers in the mines are alarmed over the prospect of the Chinese crowding them out. On this side of the border the cheap labor cry has lost much of its power to raise alarm. The question here is whether new-comers from other lands come with the intention and the ability to become good citizens. The country is large enough to welcome all who have the making of good citizens in them; but no country is so large that it has room for the harboring of worthless material.

Alvan G. Clark was something more than an artisan of wonderful skill; he was a man of high scientific attainments. But it was as an artisan that he was pre-eminent and performed his highest service for human enlightenment. This man, who had done more than all others to assist the eye to penetrate the mysteries of space, often in his later years expressed the wish that he might live long enough to see what would be revealed by the lens that was his last and greatest work. This wish was not realized. But no living man knows what wonders are revealed to those who have passed "beyond the stars."

No traveler can question the comfort or the convenience of the soon-to-be-completed trolley line which will cross the Nile and connect Cairo with the Pyramids; but, alas! for the traditions of the past, and the associations which the thought of Egypt brings to mind! The ancient days will be set in the modern improvement, and when one can step from an electric car and visit that magnificent museum being built near the site of the Boulak Museum and see the mummies of the great and venerated Egyptian kings and rulers in their "appropriate" alcoves, will there remain any romance or veneration of the past, any wonder of the desert, any mystery of the Sphinx?

Owing to the rapid development during the last few years of new wheat-producing areas in other parts of the world and the increasing competition the United States is thus compelled to meet in the markets of Europe, the future disposal of our surplus wheat is becoming a problem of no little importance. As a solution of this difficulty it has been suggested that the changes now taking place in the civilizations of Japan and China may result in the opening there of markets for our wheat that will to some extent compensate us for possible losses to be incurred through the growing competition of other countries in the European markets we were formerly able to control. There are certainly some very encouraging indications as to the plausibility of this suggestion. Chief among these indications is the remarkable manner in which our exportations of wheat to Eastern Asia have increased during the decade just closing. Most of this wheat is shipped in the form of flour, the exports of grain being comparatively small. The total shipments of wheat flour from the United States to Japan and China (including Hongkong) during the ten years ended June 30, 1900, according to the official trade returns published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, amounted to fully 6,000,000 barrels, and by far the larger part of this quantity was exported in the latter half of the decade.

Hot weather prompted Consul-General Lee to do a dreadful deed, which, for the benefit of American readers, the Havana "La Cera" del Sol describes in its own words. "The official act in issue," says the paper, "was the porting of a woman, named of all things, 'the queen,' dressed in this light apparel." In other words, General Lee worked in his shirt sleeves in a room that contained a picture of the queen of Spain. For this offense La Cera says that "this institution may quickly come."

DEAD TROOPERS

They Have Been Removed from Fort Concho and Buried at San Antonio.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 24.—The last of the dead troopers of the United States army who have for fifteen years been mouldering in the dust of the old and abandoned Indian post of Fort Concho, near San Angelo, have been laid away in the national cemetery in this city. They were soldiers of the fifteenth infantry and of the tenth cavalry who had passed away either on the field of action with the Indians or during the years of peace that concluded the stirring history of Fort Concho. There were seventeen remains, fifteen being those of soldiers and two of children.

There were no ceremonies, no salute, no taps. August Miller, the venerable superintendent of the national cemetery, and a Mexican grave digger were the only witnesses. The remains were shipped from San Angelo in a freight car, the remnants of each corpse being placed in a separate box. When the gruesome cargo arrived here it was loaded on a large government wagon and hauled up to the national cemetery, where seventeen graves had been open for days awaiting the arrival of the dead. The identification of the remains was very unsatisfactory, the headstones of the graves and the markings on the coffins having in most instances passed out of existence. Of the remains only a few heavier bones were left.

Acting Quartermaster Siebert of San Angelo, under whose supervision the removal of the remains was conducted, was able to furnish only a partial record of the identification.

Fort Concho was one of a series of Indian posts established from San Antonio west along the famous old Butterfield stage line to California and the northwest. It was established in 1867, and was garrisoned by six infantry companies and four companies of the tenth cavalry. On abandoning the fort the remains of 165 of the soldiers and members of soldiers' families, buried in the post cemetery at Concho, were removed to San Antonio, for reinterment.

A PROCLAMATION.

The First Monday in September in Each Year Set Apart as Labor Day.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 24.—Proclamation: By an act of the legislature of this state the first Monday in September of each year has been set apart as a legal holiday, to be designated as "labor day." Appreciating the true dignity and manhood of honest toil, whether of hand or brain, realizing its necessity in the development of the resources of our great state and the early attainment of that brilliant future which certainly awaits her, and honoring workmen as I do, it seems to me that the act of the legislature is a wise and just recognition of their worth and the general esteem in which they should be held.

A general observance of the day will undoubtedly tend to promote a higher appreciation of labor and the great part it is playing in the development of the state. By means of social gatherings, public meetings and otherwise on this day all classes may be more closely brought together, kindly feeling incited between labor and capital, good will encouraged and pleasant and reciprocal relations established.

Now, therefore, I, George T. Jester, lieutenant and acting governor of the state of Texas, hereby declare Monday, the first day of September, 1907, a legal holiday and earnestly recommend and urgently request that as far as possible all business be suspended in order that all may have an opportunity of observing the day in a fitting and appropriate manner. I further particularly request that all employers of labor in this state allow their employees to so observe the day, that it may become one of the great annual holidays of the state which it so fittingly deserves. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of state to be affixed at the city of Austin this 24th day of August, A. D. 1907.

GEORGE T. JESTER,
Lieutenant and acting governor.
By the governor:
J. W. MADDEN, secretary of state.

Big Wheat Sales.

Piano, Tex., Aug. 25.—Eight thousand bushels of wheat has been sold on this market since last Friday at prices ranging from \$1.03, the highest paid, to 94 and 95 cents yesterday morning; 50 cents being offered yesterday evening. The black eye wheat received yesterday has been the main topic of conversation on the streets here and some predict it will tumble to 75 cents per bushel before a reaction in the prices takes place. A great many farmers say they intend to hold their wheat for \$1.

Insane Woman Escaped.

Freshman, Tex., Aug. 25.—Lucy Bell, a crazy colored woman, who has been confined in a small cabin in the jail yard for some time, escaped yesterday morning and for a while made it pretty lively in the southern part of town. She was nearly nude, and was in a bad humor, amusing herself by throwing rocks at every one she met. A horse-trader captured her, and after dressing her in a gunny-sack, in which he cut holes for her head and arms, he marched her to jail.

BARREL EXPLOSION.

One Boy Severely Hurt, and Another Badly Burned.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 24.—Henry Cook, a farmer, who lives six miles from Galveston, was in town yesterday telling his experience with a barrel of whisky which he bought for the purpose of putting in wine of his own vintage. This barrel, he says, was going through the ordinary, and to him very common, process of being burnt out. After putting in a little sulphur it exploded. The report was terrific and deafening, and parties two miles distant have told him that they heard the noise. One of Mr. Cook's boys, who was standing by, had his great toe torn completely off, while another was badly burned. As a further evidence of the great force of the explosion, a splinter fourteen inches long and two or three inches wide was blown entirely through a sugar barrel which stood near.

For a long time the increase of English sparrows in Galveston has been very marked. At various times their ravages upon certain garden products in and near the city have been complained of. The quickest and most complete destruction yet reported by them comes from a citizen who has a small piece of ground planted in sorghum. The sparrows, he says, made an attack upon it in a great body and in a few hours not a handful of seed could have been gathered. The fact that these pests will have to be destroyed is growing more apparent each year and how to do it is the problem that must be solved.

At Munster, this county, the grain buyers were reported to have been paying 92 cents per bushel for wheat last Saturday.

All parties who have been away to summer resorts and have returned report with one accord that the crop conditions in Texas equal if they do not surpass any seen by them while going or returning. In fact, they agree that Texas can't be beat for prosperity this year.

FOUND DEAD.

An Unknown Man Found at a Water Tank Near Belton.

Belton, Tex., Aug. 24.—Sunday morning the pump for the Katy railway came up to fill the tank where the railway crosses the Leon. At this tank there is a small house in which is kept coal with which to run the pumping engine. When the pump opened the door of this house he noticed a very bad odor, and upon investigation found a dead man lying in there.

Notice was given to a justice of the peace who inquired the remains. He says the man was of medium size, light complexion, wore No. 9 sharp-pointed shoes, had on a red shirt and striped pants. In the pockets of his pants was found \$30 in silver. One finger was missing from one of his hands. He appeared to be 30 or 35 years old.

There were no papers, letters or anything else on his person by which he could be identified. Even the swollen condition of the body it is supposed he had been dead three or four days. There were no evidences of violence on the body, and hence the justice concludes that death resulted from natural causes, or from poison administered by deceased own hand. No one here remembers to have seen the deceased in or about Belton.

COWS DYING.

Fifteen of the Jerseys Poisoned at Denison are Dead.

Denison, Tex., Aug. 24.—Out of the Lavin farm herd of Jerseys fifteen out of twenty cows that were poisoned are dead and two more will die.

Referring to the six that died on Saturday, Mr. A. F. Butler, one of the proprietors of the farm, said:

"Six more of our cows have gone the way of the nine previously reported, making in all fifteen. Three more are seriously affected and will probably die; might say we will save only two out of twenty that were affected with the poison. A list of the last six cows lost we give below with their tests. Kate Landwehr of Lavin, 54,415, butter test, 16 pounds 5 ounces in seven days; Blossom's Mill, 97,433, butter test, 15 pounds 6 ounces in seven days; Clara Signal of Lavin, 55,588, butter test, 15 pounds 15 ounces in seven days; Muxio, 97,423, butter test, 15 pounds 2 ounces in seven days; Edna F. of Lavin, 73,545, butter test, 15 pounds 3 ounces in seven days; Mag Koffee of Lavin, 116,729, including this we have lost ten tested cows out of seventeen in our herd."

It has been said that eighteen cows had died, but this information was incorrect.

By No Means Behind.

Yeast—Your landlady says you are behind with your board.
Crumb—Well, she's dead wrong. I'm ahead. I owe her \$15.—Yonker's Statesman.

New Gold Mine.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 24.—Placer gold in quantities has been found in the Escondido mountains, near the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific railroad. The discovery was made by several experienced miners from Parrell, who are now working the fields. Reports have it that each man working averages one ounce of gold per day by the panning process. There is no machinery yet in that section, but preparations are being made for putting in ditches.

All is Quiet Now.

Cleburne, Tex., Aug. 23.—Everything was quiet among the colored population yesterday and aside from those who are hiding from the officers there is no uneasiness whatever.

Saturday all kinds of stories were afloat. One negro said the night before at least 100 white men surrounded his house and that they all had shot guns, but did not harm him.

Another, whose imagination was equally as diseased, said that they came to his house and one of them tacked a notice on the door, driving the tacks with the butt of his six-shooter.

All of these stories got the negroes excited, but everything is quiet and they worshiped yesterday according to the dictates of their own consciences and singing praises to God with "no one to molest or make them afraid."

The officers continue to gather up the tough element and lodge them in jail, to be brought before Squire Logan on a charge of vagrancy.

With reference to giving these people speedy trials Justice Logan said: "The delay of the courts is what causes so much mob violence, and I believe that the prompt action taken by the officers in bringing these people into court and the quiet trial given will go a long way toward satisfying the people who complained so justly of the hoodlumism among a certain class here. I will begin in the morning the trials of the remaining cases on the docket and will not stop till they are all disposed of."

FOUND DEAD.

A White Man's Decomposed Body Found on a Branch.

Rosebud, Tex., Aug. 23.—Saturday night about dark a runner came from the Rountree ranch, about five miles south of here, and reported to the officers that a dead man had been found near Mr. J. W. Joe's residence on a branch running through his little farm, on the Rountree place. This was all that could be learned. Justice Flood and Constable Owens repaired to the scene and returned about 12 o'clock without learning anything more than the deceased was one R. F. Seegar, a laborer, who had been living in the community for the last year or two, working on the farms for first one and then another.

Justice Flood returned again yesterday morning with a physician for the purpose of making an examination and thoroughly investigating, and if possible find the cause of the death. After examining the body, the best he could the doctor was inclined to the opinion that death was caused from gunshot wounds or knife stabs, it being impossible to tell which, as the body was so much decomposed, it having lain there for six days, it is presumed, as about 2 o'clock last Monday was the last seen of him alive by any one.

MONEY RENT.

It Was Discussed by the Farmers Around Corsicana.

Corsicana, Tex., Aug. 23.—The question among the farmers in this section of the county to abolish the payment of money rent is creating considerable interest. The citizens living in the neighborhood of Shingle Arbor, some six or eight miles northwest of the city, held a meeting Friday, at which were fifty-three farmers present. The meeting was very enthusiastic and the rent question was fully discussed. Several very substantial and honorable tenants testified that it would take more than two-thirds of their crop to pay the rent at the present rate of \$3 and \$4 per acre.

Resolutions were passed appealing to the land owners to change the standing rent system from \$3 and \$4 per acre to the old third and fourth system.

Mr. Ferguson of King Willow neighborhood was elected chairman and Jim Pilkington of the Tinkle community was elected secretary. The resolutions were ordered printed and will be published later. They will have another meeting water on Monday night other meeting the coming Friday.

Burned to Death.

Albany, Tex., Aug. 23.—A Mexican woman, wife of a Mexican sheep herder by the name of Domingo Lusano, working on the I. H. Mack & Co. ranch, sixteen miles west from this place, was burned to death most horribly Friday afternoon. Her clothing caught from a fire in the yard used in cooking. Upon discovering her perilous condition she attempted to run for help, but was so blinded from smoke and flames that she lost her bearings and only reached the home of C. W. Zugg, where she had attempted to go for help, after her clothing had been entirely burned off and her body was almost cooked. She died in great agony a few hours later. Disposed leaves a baby only a few weeks old.

Santa Fe's Extension.

Wolf City, Tex., Aug. 23.—The committee on the extension of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway from this city to Bonham went to Bonham Saturday night and there perfected arrangements whereby the extension will start from this place and be completed to Bonham as soon as possible. The people here are very jubilant over the many advantages the railroad will bring to the city and the expected boom in all kinds of business.

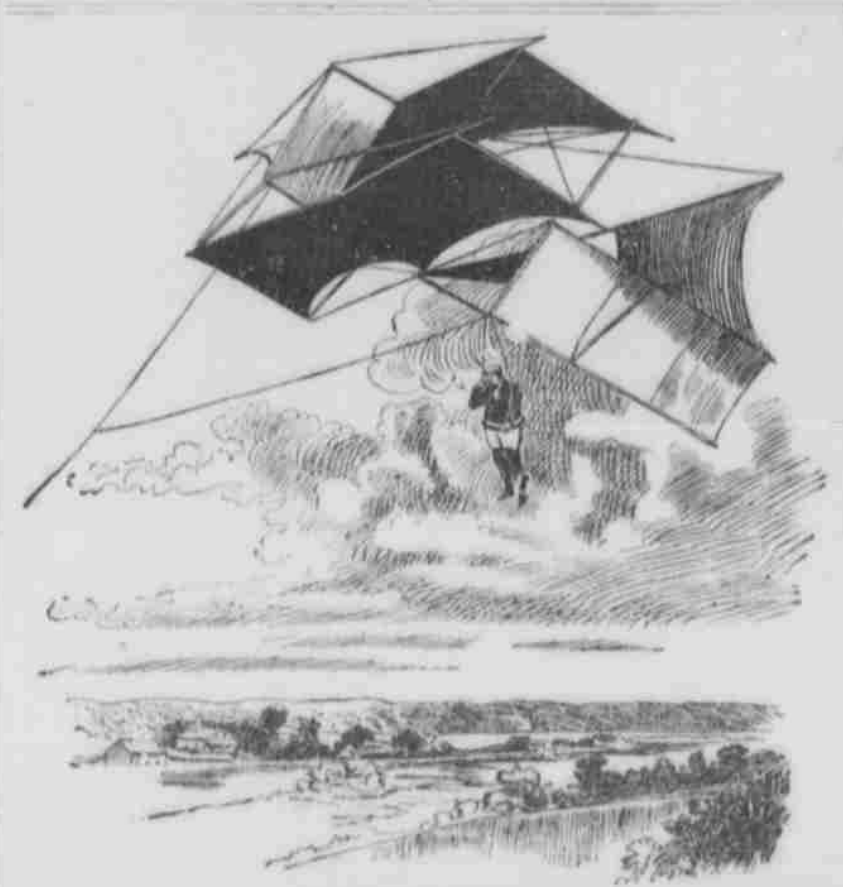
A WONDERFUL KITE.

THE INVENTION OF A PORTLAND, MAINE, GENIUS.

Charles H. Lamson Has Succeeded in Putting Together a Machine that Will Navigate the Air With One Passenger.



(Portland, Me., Letter.)
HARLES H. Lamson of Portland has succeeded in taking a flight through the air on a kite of his own devising, at Falmouth recently, and believes that he is well on the way toward solving the problem of aerial navigation. "I have been interested in the subject for some year," said Mr. Lamson, a few days ago, "and have made several forms of airship kites, two or three of them large enough to carry a man in a twenty-mile wind. I corresponded with the much-lamented Otto Lillenthal in 1896, and believe I was the first one in this country to make and test one of his flying machines. This was made from plans drawn by Herr Lillenthal himself. It was tried on Diamond Island, in Portland harbor, and, although its supporting power was fully sufficient to carry the weight of a man, yet its stability in the air was so deficient that it seemed — in order to soar any distance, and it seemed too dangerous to be considered a successful type. It must be admitted that Lillenthal did well with it in frequently soaring about 300 yards from the starting point. My work since that time has been an effort to find some form of supporting surface that could be so regulated as to be safe and stable when in flight. Others are also working on this line in a more scientific way than I, perhaps, among them Prof. Langley, O. Chanute, and A. M. Herring. Since Maxim and Langley have demonstrated that it is possible to build and fly, kite-like, aero-dromes



THE KITE IN MOTION.

using steam power, the great public have been obliged to admit the likelihood of the early accomplishment of the flying machine. These two inventors have devoted their principal efforts to perfecting the light motors and propellers. Chanute and Herring and, in a modest way, I, have been devoting more attention to the form of the supporting surfaces, which are as important as the motors, and, indeed, some of us believe that it will eventually be possible to sail the air and go in any direction upon rigid wings without the motor, as the birds of the south fly. There would then be two types of air-ships, the motor-driven aero-drome, and this sailing airship.

"In my search for stability I have been led to construct a number of different aero-dromes, and the sailing have been previously noted. The forerunner of modern scientific aerial navigation was first given to the public by Herring in his cellular or box kites. My airship kite, used at High park last year was a modification of that form with an effort to introduce steering into the wind by using jointed cells or levers. This kite proved to us that it was necessary to have this large surface so that it could be readily folded for transportation. With this in view the kite recently flown at Falmouth Firestone was constructed. It having been found that slight changes in the position of the weight carried were sufficient for steering, no rudder was attached to this last ship. We are by no means certain that we have yet arrived at the proper form for aero-planes or curves. In fact, we feel quite certain that we are some distance from it, although these kites have demonstrated that they are comparatively safe and stable while in the air. I may be pardoned for saying that this comparative safety to the navigator is a great point gained. The immense danger to human life in attempts at aerial navigation has been a tremendous drawback to scientific experimenting heretofore. With danger to life and limb reduced to a minimum, we certainly shall find scientific experimenting much more easy of accomplishment in the future. The fact that a scientist can now, with almost absolute safety, make his observations and calculations and experiment actual practice while sailing in the air is the biggest advance yet made along the lines of aerial navigation.

"One of the most disheartening difficulties that we have found in these large kites is their liability to injury when on the ground and in starting or alighting. Unless they go upon an even keel one side may catch in the ground with destructive effect. So, too, alighting they must land on an even keel. Inasmuch as close to the ground the currents of air sweep around in different directions, constant attention is necessary to make a fast start and landing. I have found it a great advantage to have the airship run on wheels, and so have used pneumatic-tired bicycle wheels in my late experiments, and have found them just the thing needed for the trick. A light, small wheel or castor of this sort on the tip of each wing might prevent serious injury to machines, as it is necessary to make them light and strong. The larger the kites the more difficult it is to make them light and strong. Although our large kite weighed less than three ounces to the square foot of sustaining surface, yet it would easily sustain a man when suspended from either two of the outer ribs a distance of twenty feet, and as in the air it was evenly supported over the whole surface, it was deemed amply strong.

"I took pains to have each vertical strain supported by three piano wires, each capable of lifting 300 pounds. On our first trial, a year ago, we found that the vertical struts separating the two surfaces were not quite sufficient to stand the strain, and they were replaced by stronger ones. Weakness in these points caused last year at High an accident and fall of 1,000 feet. A dummy was on board, but a man would not have been hurt, for the fall was as gentle as a dove's lighting on the ground.

"The day of rope has passed with me as far as these advance experiments are concerned. I use piano wire. The limit to the height of the flight of an

air ship is the weight and wind pressure against the string. The strongest material and the lightest weight per mile is found in piano wire, and therefore the highest flights have been obtained by its use."

Handel and King George I.
Handel once offended George I., so seriously that he was afraid to approach the court, but through the friendly intercession of Baron Kilmansiege, who was in high favor, he was restored to favor in the following manner: Soon after his arrival in England the king was persuaded to make a short excursion on the water. Handel was informed of this intention, and, upon the advice of his friend, he composed some pieces expressly for the occasion, and secretly conducted their performance in a boat that accompanied the royal barge. His majesty, upon hearing these compositions, which have since become famous under the title of the "Water Music," was so surprised and pleased by their excellence, that he immediately demanded the name of the author. The baron, who was on hand for that purpose, told the king that they were the work of a faithful servant of his majesty, who, conscious of the cause of the displeasure which he had given, dared not presume to approach the royal presence until he could be assured that by every demonstration of gratitude and duty in the future he might hope to secure a pardon. This intercession was accepted, and Handel was immediately restored to favor. His compositions were honored with the most flattering marks of royal approbation, and the king immediately gave him a pension of £200 a year, in addition to that which had previously been conferred on him by Queen Anne.

Antiquity of Dentistry.
Dentistry is one of the oldest professions. It is known that the Egyptians had dentists 5,000 years ago. Dr. Geis Jacob, of Frankfurt, Germany, has written a history of dentistry from 2700 B. C. to the present time.